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OUR REMOTE ANCESTRY.

OF what sort of ancestry do we boast? What kind of blood-mixture circulates in our veins? Of what distant lands does it bring us the reminiscence? Of what migrations, what conflicts, what miseries, what aspirations? Who are we, that have been made by the strife and tumult, the crash and collisions, of the ages whose sounds have so long been silenced? Let us glance back over the ethnic chaos out of which we have emerged.

The first whispers of historic story tell us of men who dwelt in caves. They had neither houses, nor plows, nor horses, nor vessels, nor metals, nor the products of the loom. They were found in all parts of Europe by the first immigrants from Asia and Africa. Penetrating the earth like miserable ants, says *Æschylus*, these men concealed themselves in caverns without light. *Prometheus* (that is the Greeks) brought them the plow, and taught them to yoke the ox. The Cyclopes of *Homer* dwelt in caverns on the summits of the high mountains. According to *Thucydides* they occupied Sicily before the entrance of the Iberian Sicanes. *Diodorus Siculus* places them in Crete. *Pausanias* describes them in Sardinia. *Vergil*, in his sketch of prehistoric Latium, pictures autochthonous inhabitants born of the tough oak, living without laws, and ignorant of the arts of civilization. These people did not belong to the Mediterranean race. When *Ulysses* talked to *Polyphemus* about the Greek gods, the giant knew nothing of them. The Cyclopes, then, were not only not Greeks, they were not Indo-Europeans, for all the Indo-Europeans worshiped *Zeus-pitar*. *Grimm*, on linguistic grounds, predicated their affinity with the Finns. The Finns have relations with the Mongoloids.

Indo-Europeans are known to have been in Europe as early as 2000 B. C. Before this epoch two empires had been established by other invaders—the Iberian in the south-west, and the Pelasgian in the south-east. The Iberians entered by the

Pillars of Hercules. They came from Atlantis and northern Africa, at the time when the Hamitic Berbers were gaining possession. They overran the Spanish peninsula, founded cities, built a navy, carried on commerce, extended their empire over the countries that later were known as Gaul and Britain, held Italy as Sicanes when Rome was founded, long before the sack of Troy, and from Italy passed into Sicily as early as 2000 B. C. Here they were disturbed by Pelasgians, while along the Mediterranean shore Aryan Ligures penetrated to the Pyrenees and beyond. By sea they were invaded by the Tyro-Carthaginians, and after a naval battle, succumbed. By land they were tormented by the Ligures and Gauls. By 1000 B. C., the Phœnicians possessed the greater part of Spain. The Basques are the only existing remnant of the Iberian people, and they are extensively Gallicized. Their language, says Whitney, possesses some affinities with those of the American family, which is ethnically Mongoloid; but their cranial characters approach the type of the Guanches and Berbers, which is Hamitic.

The Pelasgic Empire was at its meridian as early as 2500 B. C. This people came from the islands of the *Ægean*, and more remotely from Asia Minor. They were originally a branch of the sunburnt Hamitic stock, that laid the basis of civilization in Canaan and Mesopotamia, destined later to be Semitized. Danaos and his daughters—that is, the fugitive “Shepherds” from Egypt—sought refuge among their Hamitic kindred in the Peloponnesus about 1700 B. C. Three hundred years before this these Pelasgians had learned the art of weaving and agriculture from Aryan immigrants. In time they occupied the whole of Greece and Thessaly. Before 2000 B. C., they established themselves in Italy, and, after reverses and Aryan subjugation, founded a later empire—992 to 974 B. C.—known as Etruscan, which extended north beyond the Po. Rome itself was Pelasgian from the fourteenth century to 428 B. C. But in Italy and in Greece the Hamitic stock was displaced and absorbed by Aryan, as in Asia it had been by Semitic.

The European branch of the Aryans crossed the Urals and the Volga about 2500 B. C., and occupied southern Russia till 1500 B. C. They brought into Europe a knowledge of gold, silver, and bronze, as well as the plow and the loom. In process of time they ramified into Thraco-Illyro-Ligures, Greco-Italo-Kelts, and Slavo-Germans. Thracian fortunes in Asia Minor we

pass by. The Thracians were on the borders of Greece 2000 B. C., and, by a succession of conquests, wrested from the Pelasgians most of their insular and continental possessions. They introduced barley, the vine, and the domestic horse. When, about the sixteenth century B. C., they yielded Greece to the Hellenes, they indemnified themselves by the conquest of Scythic territory north of the Danube, and the boundary line between them—or their Illyrian brethren—and the Scyths fluctuated for many centuries, till 300 B. C., when the Kelts occupied all the region. However, the Thracian Getæ, as Dacians, 200 B. C., still stretched from the Euxine to Germany. The Illyrian branch, known on the north of Macedonia from 450 B. C., extended over parts of Hungary, Austria, Servia, Styria, and Carniola; and, as Venetes, into Italy, and southward along the Adriatic. They were bounded northward by the Scyths. Even after Keltic subjugation, the perpetuated Illyrian tongue indicated a large Illyrian population. The maritime and commercial Ligurian branch flourished chiefly in Italy, and in the sixteenth century B. C. had their capital at Saturnia, afterward Rome, being succeeded by Ombro-Latins until the eleventh century. They had already spread into Gaul, and coastwise, 2000 B. C., as far as Spain—the first Aryan people in western Europe. The Hellenes, divaricating in the valley of the upper and middle Danube, from the common Greco-Italo-Keltic stock, crowded down by the shores of the Adriatic, gradually displaced their Aryan brethren in the south-east, and colonized eastward and westward, penetrating the Peloponnesus as Achæans in the fourteenth century. The Keltic branch of the same stock, expanding westerly and southerly, came, in the sixth and fifth centuries, into possession of all central Europe, Italy, Spain, and Britain. The Slavo-Germans were under the yoke of the Scyths as late as the end of the fourth century. The German Bastarnians acquired independence about 182 B. C., and the Slavs appear about 77 A. D. The Scyths were an Iranian branch of Aryans. Leaving the shores of the Oxus after a conflict with the Massagetes, they crossed the Dnieper about 1500 B. C., reached the Danube about 950 B. C., crossed the Danube 700 B. C., and in the fifth and fourth centuries asserted their authority nearly to the eastern Alps, driving the Kelts to their warlike encroachments on all the southern and western parts of Europe. In the seventh century, the Scythic empire covered all southern

Russia, and stretched from the Euxine to the Baltic, besides embracing the greater part of Persia and Turkey in Asia. This generalized synopsis of the earliest known ethnic movements in Europe need not be brought down beyond the Christian Era, but may be advantageously condensed in the following exhibit of successive populations in several countries :

SPAIN.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Iberians, 3500 to 3000 B. C. ; *Aryan* Ligures, 2000 B. C. ; *Semitic* Ægypto-Phœnicians, 1000 B. C. ; *Aryan* Siculi (Ligures), 1034 to 500 B. C. ; *Aryan* Kelts, from seventh to fourth century B. C. ; *Hamito-Aryan* Romans, 206 to 19 B. C. ; *Aryan* Germans, fifth century A. D. ; *Hamito-Semitic* Moors, 711 A. D.

ITALY.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Iberian Sicanes, before 2000 B. C. in north and center, and *Hamitic* Pelasgians in the south ; *Aryan* Ombro-Latins in nearly all Italy in fourteenth century B. C. ; *Hamitic* Etruscans, 1000 to 430 B. C. ; *Aryan* Ombro-Latins, 430 B. C. ; *Aryan* Kelts, 396 to 283 B. C. ; *Aryan* Latins, 283 B. C.

SICILY.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Iberian Sicanes, 2000 B. C. ; *Hamitic* Pelasgians ; *Aryan* Siculi, eleventh to fifth century B. C.

GREECE.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Pelasgians, 2500 B. C. ; *Aryan* Thracians, 2000 B. C. ; *Hamitic* "Shepherds" and Phœnicians, 1700 to 1200 B. C. ; *Aryan* Hellenes, fourteenth century B. C.

FRANCE.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Iberes, 2200 B. C. ; *Aryan* Siculi, in south ; *Aryan* Kelts, seventh to fourth century B. C.

GERMANY.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Aryan* Thracian Dacians ; *Aryan* Kelts ; *Aryan* Germans, 182 B. C.

MIDDLE and LOWER DANUBE.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Pelasgians ; *Aryan* Kelts ; *Aryan* Seyths ; *Aryan* Slavs. *Mongoloid* Mongols, thirteenth century A. D. ; *Mongoloid* Osmanlis, fourteenth century A. D.

BRITAIN, particularly ENGLAND.—*Mongoloid* Cyclopes ; *Hamitic* Sicanes ; *Aryan* Kelts, till first century A. D. ; *Hamito-Aryan* Romans, till fifth century A. D. ; *Aryan* Germans, fifth century ; Scandinavians, ninth century ; and Normans, eleventh century.

Bearing these facts in mind, let us next recall the testimony of archæology and palæontology. Relics of populations that dwelt upon the soil of Europe during periods before the dawn of European history, have been collected in great abundance. They consist of implements, and articles of use and ornament, formed of flint, stone, bone, reindeer's horn, wood, and bronze, together with many crania and other bones of the people themselves. They are found in caverns, rock-shelters, artificial grottoes, river drifts, glacial drift, beds of peat and loess, and sea-side kitchen-refuse heaps, in the bottoms of lakes over which dwellings had been erected on piles, and in tumuli and mounds. Over most parts of Europe, also, have been known from time

immemorial, huge rough, stone structures termed "megalithic," of which the well-known menhirs and dolmens are examples. These are pre-Druidical. Stone and flint weapons and implements have been found, also, in many portions of Asia, Africa, and North America; and everywhere they present similar patterns. They should be the product of some race that, like the Mongoloid, has had a remote and world-wide distribution. Attending to the indications of skill in the workmanship of these articles, it becomes manifest that they belong to peoples advanced to different grades of civilization. Attending to the circumstances under which they occur, it is apparent that the rudest implements are the oldest, and that there was a long period during which European populations had no knowledge of the metals, or of agriculture, or the loom, or house-construction. This period has been designated the Stone Age. That part of it during which only rough stone implements were made, is known as the Palæolithic Epoch, and that during which the stone implements were more finished and sometimes polished, as the Neolithic. Between these is often recognized a Reindeer Epoch. The Palæolithic people, as shown by the association of their remains with the bones of other animals, must have been contemporaries of many species now extinct. The most important of these were the mammoth, the cave-bear, the cave-lion, the cave-hyena, and the two-horned rhinoceros. So much for the indications of archæology.

Geologically, the later events occurring in Europe are believed to have been nearly as follows: The age immediately preceding the present is known as Quaternary, and the next preceding as Tertiary. The last period of the Tertiary was Pliocene, and the two preceding were Miocene and Eocene. European geography during the Pliocene was not very different from the present, but the climate was milder. An increase of cold brought this period to a close. Then followed, according to recent opinion, a succession of epochs having climates strongly in contrast with each other. Sometimes the cold was excessive, and the permanent snow-cap of the arctic extended into Europe. Sometimes the climate was temperate and remarkably equable, from southern France to Scandinavia. During the cold intervals the atmosphere was humid, and floods filled the rivers where the precipitation was not snowy. At other times the rivers were flooded by the melting of the vast accumulations of snow and

ice. Finally, there was an epoch of extreme cold, and glaciers extended to central Europe. After another interglacial epoch, a final, but less extensive, glaciation took place. Following this were again floods, and thence a gradual approach to the present condition of the continent. During all these vicissitudes man was present. Palæolithic man left traces of himself all over the continent and in Britain before the climax of the glacial period was reached. As the glaciers advanced he retreated south, and the reindeer accompanied him. As the glaciers, with change of climate, withdrew, the Palæolithic type of man did not, in western Europe, return northward. This is shown by the different character of the post-glacial implements. A different race of men had appeared, a superior race. They were men of the Neolithic epoch. Dawkins thinks they exterminated the Palæolithic people, but much more probably the two merged together. In fact, the commingling of the two types of implements, in certain situations, is evidence of this. While uplifted Britain was joined to the continent, Neolithic man found his way thither. Twice Britain was thus uplifted, and twice it sank, while prehistoric peoples held undisputed possession. Meantime, came the immigrants, bringing bronze, and cereals, and domestic animals; and still later, iron made its appearance.

When we examine the crania of the men, we arrive at notions somewhat more exact. MM. Quatrefages and Hamy have distinguished six different races. We must glance over their characteristics. From the oldest deposits, and associated with Palæolithic implements, comes the race of Cannstadt. They had dolichocephalic or thin heads, with massive superciliary ridges, robust build, and a stature of five feet six to five feet ten inches. Their implements and arms were very imperfect, made of stone, bone, or antlers, and they used some crude ornaments. They were exclusively roving hunters, and their only dwellings were caverns. Their remains have been found throughout western Europe, from Gibraltar to Sweden, and eastward to Italy and Bohemia. The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their dolichocephaly is equaled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo. The Cannstadt race appears to have been merged with other populations. It is frequently met in the prehistoric dolmens, and in the cemeteries of the Middle Ages. Its blood mingles with that of other races in the modern Europeans, and the

cranial type is distinctly recognized in England, Scotland, Denmark, and Germany, and frequently belongs to men of highest intellect and force. A little later, chronologically, are found the relics of the race of Cro-Magnon. This was also dolichocephalic, but less so than the last. Its stature was about six feet. It was altogether a nobler and more cultured race. It manifested a peculiar and striking aptitude for art, and its implements underwent much improvement and diversification. It used the bow occasionally, and hunted small game as well as large. The horse was known, but perhaps not domesticated. There seem to have been orders of rank, and a rude government. The people believed in a future life, and appear to have practiced religious worship. This type of men spread all over Europe, and continued to exist through the whole Quaternary period. They were buried in some of the dolmens, in Neolithic sepulchers, and in the tombs of the Middle Ages. In the same valley of the Vézère where their relics are most abundant, the same type very frequently outcrops in living men. But it still exists, also, in other parts of Europe. It is common among the Kabyls of northern Africa, and was the exact type of the now extinct Guanches. Both of these are Hamitic. A modern race type somewhat conformable to this is that of the North American Indians.

These two races of cave-dwellers were contemporaries of the extinct mammoth and cave-bear. Another Palæolithic race of troglodytes, coöcupants with these, had skulls characteristically brachycephalic, or round. It was the race of Truchère. With a broad head, the face was narrow and very long. The cheek-bones were massive, and the jaws slightly prognathous. The race is not known to have been widely dispersed, but it survived the last great geological revolution, and, whether the Lapps and Finns be descended from it or not, they are cranially its nearest modern representatives.

In the late Quaternary, after the glacial crises had passed, and mammoth and rhinoceros no longer existed, three new races of cave-dwellers of small stature appeared suddenly and simultaneously in the country adjoining the North Sea. Two of these were the races of Furfooz, with heads mesocephalic, or inclining to brachycephalic; and the other the race of Grenelle, with heads distinctly brachycephalic. Their remains occur most abundantly in the valley of the Lesse in Belgium. They were a peaceful people, having no weapons but spears, using rude pottery and ornaments,

believers in the future life, and somewhat closely represented by the Finns described by Cæsar on the shores of the Baltic.

Later than the advent of these races appeared the Neolithic, with round heads and a style of civilization distinctly improved. They warred for a time with the long-heads descended from the early Quaternary, especially the Cro-Magnon people; but ultimately there was a fusion, and we find in the Neolithic dolmens a mixture of the two cranial types, with the superior Neolithic industries predominant. Thus, no ancient European race became wholly extinct. The principal races, at least, were merged *in situ* with the successive invading and superior races, and modern European populations are the outcome of this mixture. But, after the lapse of thousands of years, the fusions are incomplete, and the ancient types crop out atavistically everywhere. In portions of Sweden, England, Germany, and Poland, the round-heads seem to have been least numerous, and the long-heads developed a civilization of their own. These events belong to the Stone Age, and preceded the introduction of bronze.

Thus, in hasty outline, we have before us three classes of facts, each shedding some light on the mystery of European man during the prehistoric ages. Each group is intensely interesting in itself, and each has generally been studied by itself. But these different facts all bear on one history. There must be some mode of coördination among them, and our final conception of prehistoric, and even of historic, man in Europe will grow out of such coördination. It is too soon to expect a finality, but it can do no harm to offer a tentative. To begin where the light is clearest, there is scarcely a doubt that the advent of Indo-Europeans coincides with the beginning of the Bronze Age, and a knowledge of the cereals and of the domestic animals. This probably was somewhat later in the north than in the Mediterranean countries, where the Thracians in the east and the Ligurians in the west were present twenty centuries before our era. At the other extremity of the series, we feel equal certainty in identifying the Cyclopes of tradition with the Palæolithic cave-dwellers of archaeology and the long-headed races of anthropology—the Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, and Truchère. The remotest immigrants into the territory of the Cyclopes were Iberes. Our knowledge of their social condition entitles them to rank with the Neolithic people to whose mixed

craniography they supplied the mesocephalic element. We thus get a conception of a vast Hamitic empire existing in prehistoric, Neolithic times, whose several nationalities were centered in Mesopotamia, Canaan, Egypt, north-western Africa, Iberia, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and central Europe—an intelligent and powerful ethnic family, the first of the Adamites to emerge into historic light, but with the record of its achievements buried in a gloom almost as dense as that which covers the ruder population that the Hamites everywhere displaced. To this family, chiefly, are to be traced the dark complexions of the nations and tribes still dwelling around all the shores of the Mediterranean. This blood was mingled with that of the fair-complexioned Thracians and Hellenes, the flaxen-haired Scythians, Germans, and Kelts, and everywhere resulted in that distinction of light and dark haired populations and individuals which anthropologists have designated xanthochroic and melanochoic. Among the Kelts it was noticed by Cæsar, who found the dark-haired tribes predominant in the south, and the light-haired predominant in the north. Among the Germans and Irish it gives the dark-haired type in the midst of a light-haired race. From this Hamitic contamination the remote Scandinavians and Danes have most completely escaped. Through this mixture of Ibero-Pelasgian blood with diverse Aryan strains of Thraco-Hellenico-Scythico-Belgic blood—each with its minor infusions of Phœnician, Carthaginian, Ligurian, German, or Slavic—emerge frequently the characteristics of the long-headed men who dwelt in caverns and hunted the mammoth, while secular winter and northern glaciers were bringing devastation to Europe. Over all have supervened the influences of conquests and colonizations accomplished since the Christian Era. Clearly there does not exist in Europe a nation of tolerably pure ethnic character, nor do national boundaries mark the limits of such ethnic strains as remain discoverable. The figment of a German nationality or a French, in any ethnic sense, is as baseless as that of an Austrian, a British, or an American. The mixture is a conglomerate, not an alloy. Ethnic peculiarities are everywhere protrusive; they refuse to be obliterated, so long a time is required to develop or destroy those physical traits which mark a race or a species.

We may eliminate, finally, a chronological datum. If the Neolithic people of Europe can be identified with the Iberes,—

which, on historic evidence, may be fixed at an epoch three thousand to three thousand five hundred years before our era,—the prevalence of their predecessors, the Cyclopes or Palæolithic people, could not, with any strong presumption of truth, be located back of 4000 or 5000 B. C. We deduce a similar outcome from Schliemann's researches on the site of ancient Troy. The sack of the second city, or Homeric Troy, seems fixed at about 1200 B. C. The first city existed in the Stone Age, with the use of bronze just beginning. It was settled by Thracians from Europe, and therefore must date after 2000 B. C. This date, consequently, marks the close of the Neolithic Epoch in Asia Minor. But in Europe its close was delayed, for the terra-cotta whorls of Homeric Troy have been found not only in the Swiss lakes of the Bronze Age, but also in the Neolithic *terramares* of Italy, and even in the Grotto del Diavolo, whose antiquities are attributed to the Reindeer Epoch. Such indications tend to tone down certain current estimates of the antiquity of European man. But we remember that European man, even at the beginning, held a high ethnic position, and his advent must have dated many thousand years after the appearance of the lower races in other quarters of the world.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.